

The Carolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

P. M. WALLACE, } Editors.
F. M. TRIMMER, }

Thursday, November 8, 1866.

The Presbyterian Church.

We are requested to say that the Rev. R. H. CHAPMAN, D. D., will preach and administer the communion service at the Presbyterian Church, on next Sabbath. Services commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A Valuable Pencil.

We were presented with an excellent pencil by MESSRS. CANNON, BLAKE & BURNETT. It is something new to us, as we had not seen any of the same sort before. These gentlemen have our thanks, and we would say to our readers, if you want a really good and convenient pencil—give them a call.

Governor Orr.

With a view no doubt of stopping the mouths of babbling liars at the North, and some few at the South, we are glad to know, that Governor Orr, has authorized the *South Carolinian* to say, that he is utterly and unequivocally opposed to the Constitutional Amendment, and will not recommend its adoption by the Legislature of South Carolina. The New York Herald gave birth to this slander, in its agonizing throes for something sensational; but, like the Mountain in its parturient labor, brought forth a *misc.*

The Charleston Courier.

This venerable Newspaper is now in its sixty eighth year. It was fortunate enough to save, from the many conflagrations with which Charleston has been visited, all its back volumes, and has now procured a suit of rooms to contain the large and valuable deposit. We would greatly enjoy the perusal of some of its ancient numbers. It has always claimed to be a commercial paper—but, it has often been carried away in the tide of politics. The Courier was established, we believe, at the close of the last century, by E. MORFORD, WILLINGTON & Co.

The Chinaman.

We see it stated, that on the 1st of January next, the steam ship Colorado, a pioneer of a new line of packets, between San Francisco and China, will commence her trip, and every arrival will bring from one thousand to fifteen hundred Chinamen to San Francisco. And also, that capitalists are already discussing the question of contracting with Chinese companies for immense numbers of them to cultivate the cotton fields of the South for a term of years, and they say, at a much cheaper rate than negro labor can be obtained; and, that soon the rivalry between the Chinamen and the negro will commence. As soon as the Pacific Railroad is completed, the path will be open for a perfect avalanche of these ugly and disgusting creatures, in comparison with whom, the negroes of the South are far, very far superior in all their relations of labor and intercourse with the whites. In a few months or years, these roving locusts will cross the Rocky Mountains and begin to fill up the Valley of the Mississippi—and, it is said that millions of these Barbarians can still be accommodated in the mines on the Pacific Coast. These Chinamen then, are to become the rivals of the negro in the cotton, rice and sugar fields of the South. Their immigration to this country is to be encouraged, and every facility afforded them to come here and possess the land. God preserve us, our children and the poor negro from such a fate as this! Not one in a thousand of our people have ever seen a Tartar or a Chinaman; and if they have, they have seen the very best specimen of that abominable race. We feel well assured, that if the Southern people knew them well, and could see and know them in their own country as we have, rather than live with them, they would either fight to the death if they had arms, or leave the country. Northern hate and cupidity must be at the bottom of such a movement, because any body may see that this project would give rich and lucrative employment to numerous steamers, and, at the same time, glut their malicious passions in driving out the present population, to give place to the wandering and barbarous tribes of Asia. The consummation of designs so hellish in their nature, would be the fulfilling of their oft repeated purpose of "Wiping out the South." It may be asked, how could we help it? how can we prevent their coming? We cannot prevent it by force, because we have not the means. Very true—but, such a curse can be prevented by every man being true to himself and his country. Let preference be given to the negro, with whom we are acquainted and with whom we have always lived. Give them a fair chance, and use him well, and ninety out of one hundred will answer all the ends of labor; and, in social relations would be a thousand times preferable to the filthy and abominable Chinaman. It is very certain, that the negro has not had a fair and sufficient trial for effective and reliable labor as yet. He has been made free only a few months, and that freedom comes upon him while in a state of utter destitution and ignorance. He has not had time to realize his true position, and to know how dependent he still remains on the kindness and humanity of his former owners. Pressed by nakedness, cold and hunger, and having not where to lay his head—he will soon return to the plow, the hoe and the axe, with a glad heart and a willing mind. We therefore pray—that the time may never come to us or our posterity, that a Chinaman will be our neighbor or associate.

Spartanburg Court.

Our Court Week passed off very quietly. There were some convictions for Assault and Battery and some for Larceny. We have no room for a specification or enumeration of cases and charges. Every body must have noted and been pleased with the refined demeanor and elegant courtesy of the whole Bar. When, however, the excellent and venerable Judge addressed the Bar or a prisoner, the only disturbance to the grave silence and attention which was given to every word he uttered, was made by himself in bringing his open hand down with much force on the desk, thus drowning the very words on which his Honor would place the most emphasis. One feature of this Court we must not pass over without remarking, that the colored people who were tried for various offences, received the utmost leniency of the laws. They were defended in every case by some of the ablest and oldest members of the Bar. It must have been observed by all, how well they were protected and defended by all the means and appliances that the law would permit, or humanity would dictate. The poor unfortunate negro will never suffer wrong when arraigned before a Southern Court of Justice. There is a sympathy which touches the heart, to look on their utter helplessness and destitution. When brought to the bar of Justice for crime or misdemeanor, they hear along with them, no means no relatives, no influences on which they may lean—save that thrice noble spirit which animates the Bar of Spartanburg, and we may say of South Carolina, which offers freely, earnestly and gratuitously their best legal services in protecting them against unjust demands and illegal prosecutions. But, we must hurry on, to speak a word about that dinner—yes friends, a dinner at the Palmetto. The Judge, the Solicitor, and the members of the Bar from surrounding Districts, were the guests of Mr. Irwin, which, we suppose made our worthy host quite happy. But being no monopolist, his expansive kindness and generous liberality induced him to call on our own Bar, the Press, and some other gentlemen to partake of a sumptuous entertainment with his guests—which proved extremely agreeable to all the parties. We can only say, the dinner was exuberant—it was elegant—but, not more so, than the exuberant kindness and elegant hospitality of the gentleman who presides at the Palmetto House.

A Southern Convention.

We observe that the Memphis Appeal proposes a Convention of the people of the Southern States, by duly elected delegates, to meet at some central point, and qualified by an immediate commission from the people, to express their sentiments and vindicate their policy and purposes from the foul aspersions heaped upon them by travelling adventurers hailing from the South, and now on a pilgrimage through the Northern States, awakening by their slanders and falsehoods, the most intense animosity against us. For our own part, we cannot think that such a Convention, however organized or qualified, can do any good whatever. We do not believe that the Southern people want any more of them, without their decrees and ordinances could be enforced or respected. It would be folly in any people with manacles on their hands and awaiting their sentence of degradation or extermination, to attempt the exercise of any authority to control the tide of events now rolling over them like a weight of waters. The edicts of a Southern Convention would only be laughed at by our Northern rulers. So far from conceding to us any power or authority whatever, they even deny us the right to fight. It does not appear to us that a Convention would stop the world from being—much less would it stop a nation, who owes its wealth to criminal falsehood and intentional misrepresentation of truth—a nation who lives by the plunder of minorities—a people, owing all their greatness to the ruin of others. A Southern Convention would be no more than a Southern wind. The *Unconquered Times* says: "The only way to stop these travelling liars, is to stop their breath." We don't know that even this summary proceeding would do us much good; for, the punishment of the first one of these imps of Satan, would raise a howl, louder and longer than was ever heard in Pandemonium. A hundred Conventions at the North, would ring the alarm, and the tocsin of war would be heard from every hole and corner of the brave, very generous and very magnanimous Yankee nation. Oh, let us have no Conventions just now; let us be quiet awhile—let us Macawber like, wait to see what will turn up next.

Constitutional Guards.

We see that the Washington papers are calling for the formation of "Constitutional Guards." They are to be ready at all times to aid the Constitutional authorities, in maintaining the lawful Government. A recruiting rendezvous has been opened in Washington. If the "Constitutional Government" alluded to above, is that which is administered by President Johnson, it is a wise precaution to take such steps, and adopt such measures as will defeat the treasonable purposes of the madmen of the North, to overturn and destroy what little of legitimate Government is left to the people and States of the late United States.

On a memorable occasion, it was the remark of the Duke of Wellington, in the British House of Lords, "If I could avoid, by any sacrifice whatever, even one month of civil war, in the country to which I am attached, I would sacrifice my life in order to do it."

Dispatches are still passing over the cable line between Maximilian and the Emperor of France. The last one, sent this week, from New Orleans, where it was received from Mexico, cost nearly \$10,000 in currency, the cash being furnished promptly by Max's agent.

Hollywood Association.

The ladies of Richmond, Va., have formed a Memorial Association, and propose holding a Bazaar in Richmond, in February next, for the purpose of raising funds to enable them to carry out their plans, in care for the Confederate dead. It is their wish that each of the late Confederate States should be represented in this Bazaar, as the Association is interested equally in all the deceased soldiers of the South, from whatever State they may have come, who are buried at Hollywood. Agents are appointed in each State, who will notify the public of their readiness to receive contributions of money or articles that may be disposed of at the Bazaar.

Mrs. L. C. KENNEDY has consented to be the Agent for Spartanburg District, and may be consulted on the subject. It is hoped, that in this undertaking which appeals so touchingly to the ladies of the South, and those who sympathize with them, there will be manifested a becoming enthusiasm, and that the Bazaar will illustrate how nobly these States can emulate each other in love and good works on this occasion of so much interest to all. This is an appeal which will reach every heart—it is a voice from the scattered and uncared for graves of our glorious Dead—first heard and felt by woman. And now, with her soft and generous sympathies, she calls for help, to gather up the sacred dust of the brave soldiers who fell on the battle fields of our country.

The Baltimore Imbroglio.

Gov. Swan of Maryland, after hearing the evidence in the case of the Radical Commissioners, who had been charged with corruption, &c., has removed them from office, and appointed two honest men—Messrs. Valiant and Young, to fill their places. Previous to the removal of the old Commissioners, who had deprived the larger portion of the people of Maryland from voting, the Radicals organized military companies, and called upon the adjoining States to assist them by force of arms, in resisting the action of the Governor, and that they would shed all their precious blood before the rascally commissioners should be removed. The Gov. removed them, however, and behold! a Radical mass meeting was called, and instead of mustering their forces, and marching upon the enemy, suddenly discovered that discretion was the better part of valor, and all their fuss and fury ended as mildly as any sucking dove. In the meantime, a few regiments of United States troops were seen to be "bobbing round," which had the effect of freezing up all their hot valor, and their great mass meeting softly melted away by adopting an address to the country, declaring that they were "anxious to maintain peace," and the whole affair ought to be settled by the courts. The new Commissioners went and demanded possession of the office, but it has been refused. It is understood that these Radicals are organizing a new force, and it is also reported that more troops have arrived in the vicinity of Baltimore. Much excitement and deep feeling exists everywhere, but thus far no great disturbance. The Radicals have had the new commissioners arrested on a charge of attempting to break the peace, and on refusing to give bail in the sum of \$25,000, were committed to jail. The sheriff was also committed. The old Commissioners are still in possession. The new Commissioners will get out a writ of habeas corpus, which will bring the question before the court. The city is quiet as yet. Several riotous demonstrations occurred when the fact became known that the new commissioners had been arrested. We shall know more of this matter by our next issue.

The Next Congress.

There is an erroneous impression that prevails in the minds of many persons, who think the Congressional elections occurring this fall, will affect the character of the Congress that meets in December. The only influence these elections can have upon that body, is a moral influence. The same members that composed the last session of Congress will constitute the next. The persons elected to Congress this fall, will not have seats in the present Congress. The political complexion of the next session will be, therefore, the same as that of the last session.

Look out for the Stars.

We would observe for the benefit of those who love to see sights, that the great and singular phenomenon of a grand meteoric display, is to come off between the 10th and 14th nights of this month, as predicted by astronomers. The whole heavens, it is said, will be filled with shooting stars, and they will continue to be visible the whole night. If it does happen, it will be a grand and magnificent sight. Then be sure to peep out occasionally on the nights above stated; and, if they come—why, let them come.

Louis Napoleon.

The late Telegraph reports from Europe, give accounts of the approaching death of this great monarch. Such an occurrence at such a time as this, when all the world is in turmoil and commotion would try the stability of the Bonaparte dynasty. A regency for the Government of France, during the minority of the boy who is heir to Louis Napoleon, would not be able to direct and rule the political complications of a people so ambitious in their aspirations and sensitive in their passions. Maximilian will have to come down from his tottering throne, and go back to his Austrian home, and Mexico will fall into the lap, or come under the grasp of the United States.

Prentice says Butler makes war as boys sleep in cold weather—spongy fashion.

A New York milliner has just paid \$95,000 for a "shop" on the Fifth Avenue.

Officer's Bonds.

We would call the attention of the parties concerned to the following clause of a recent Act of the Legislature, which reads as follows: "III. That as soon after the ratification of this Act as practicable, the Treasurer shall furnish to the several Boards of Commissioners appointed to approve the security given by public officers, a statement of the names of the sureties, and the amount of the bonds of the several District officers within their respective Districts, which said Board shall forthwith report, in writing, to the Treasurer whether any and which of said sureties have died, or removed permanently from the State, or are not worth as much, clear of debt, as his proportion of the obligation to which his name is affixed.

From the Georgia Citizen.

A precious Document.

The following letter was found in the streets of Camden immediately after the army of General Sherman had left. The original is still preserved and can be shown and substantiated, if anybody desires. We can add nothing in the way of comment on such a document. It speaks for itself:

CAMP NEAR CAMDEN, S. C.,
FEBRUARY 26, 1865.

MY DEAR WIFE: I have no time for particulars. We have had a glorious time in this State. Unrestricted license to burn and plunder was the order of the day. The cavalry have been strip of most of their valuables. Gold watches, silver pitchers, cups, spoons, forks, etc., are as common in camp as blackberries. The terms of plunder are as follows: The valuables procured are estimated by companies. Each company is required to exhibit the result of its operations at any given place—one-fifth and first choice falls to the share of the commander-in-Chief and staff, one-fifth to the corps commander and staff, one-fifth to field officers of regiments and two-fifths to the company.

Officers are not allowed to join in these expeditions without disguising themselves as privates. One of our corps commanders borrowed a suit of rough cloths from one of my men and was successful in this place. He got a large quantity of silver (among other things an old time silver milk picher) and a very fine gold watch from a Mr. DeSaussure at this place. DeSaussure is one of the F. F. V.'s of S. C., and was made to fork out liberally. Officers over the rank of captain are not made to put their plunder in the estimate for distribution. This is very unfair and for that reason, in order to protect themselves, subordinate officers and privates keep back everything that they can carry about their persons—such as rings, ear rings, breast pins, etc., etc., of which, if I ever live to get home, I have about a quart. I am not joking—I have at least a quart of jewelry for you and all the girls—and some No. 1 diamond rings and pins among them. General Sherman has silver and gold enough to start a bank. His share in gold watches and chains alone, at Columbia, was two hundred and seventy five (275).

But I said I could not go into particulars. All the general officers and many besides, have valuables of every description down to embroidered ladies' pocket handkerchiefs (I have my share of them too) We took gold and silver enough from the dead rebels to have redeemed their internal currency twice over. This (the currency) when ever we come across it, we burned as we considered it utterly worthless.

I wish all the jewelry this army has could be carried to the "Old Bay State." It would look like a pile of gold, but alas! it will be scattered all over the North and Middle States. The damned niggers, as a general rule, prefer to stay at home—particularly after they found out that we only wanted the able bodied men, (and, to tell the truth, the youngest and best looking women). Sometimes we took off whole families and plantations of niggers, by way of repaying the secessionists. But the useless part of these we soon manage to lose—some times in crossing rivers—sometimes by other ways.

I shall write to you again from Wilmington, Goldsboro, or some place in North Carolina. The order to march has arrived, and I must close hurriedly. Love to grandmother and aunt Charlotte. Take care of yourself and the children. Don't show this letter out of the family.

Your affectionate husband,
THOS. J. MYERS, Lieut.

P. S.—I will send this by the first flag of truce to be made, unless I have an opportunity of sending it to Hilton Head. Tell Sallie I am saying a pearl bracelet and ear ring for her. The Lambert got the necklace and breast pin of the same set. I am trying to trade him out of them. These were taken from the Misses Jackson, daughter of the President of the North Carolina Secession Convention. We found these on our trip through Georgia. This letter was addressed to Mrs. Thomas S. Myers, Boston, Mass.

A Mormon mob, of some forty or fifty persons, attacked three families of unarméd settlers on the night of September 21, on the banks of the Jordan River, three miles from Salt Lake City, tore down their houses, and drove the settlers away, threatening to kill them all if they dared to regress the river.

A cute and pretty young "swidder" has just taken the conceit out of a gay young student of Michigan by exhibiting to said student of her "surrender" and marriage, a beautiful daughter and three sprigs of young America, named respectively Augustus, James and Reuben. He's a good "papa" he can make these "boys" useful.

A sausage-maker, in Paris, having announced that a five franc gold piece was concealed in one of every hundred sausages for sale in his shop, the demand for sausages immediately became enormous.

"What sort of sermon do you like?" said Dr. Rush to Morris, one day. "I like," replied Mr. Morris, "that kind of preaching which drives a man into the corner of his pew, and makes him think 'The devil is after him.'"

Mr. Johnson is understood to believe that his impeachment will be attempted; and he has ordered barracks for 20,000 troops to be erected at Washington. Perhaps this indicates the reception he intends to give his enemies; but, unless he can have the Governors of New York and Pennsylvania on his side, his friends will not advise forcible resistance to the Radical schemes.

Maximilian continues to use the Atlantic cable extensively, his last message having been one of 478 words in cypher to the Empress Carlotta. It cost him the snug little sum of \$4,780.

The papers now are having much to say about Booth, whether he be dead or not. J. Wilkes Booth was alive on the 13th day of July, 1865. The man who was killed was not Booth, but another person murdered in order to obtain the reward offered for his capture. Time will unravel a ball of mystery now connected with this affair, and show up the beauties of Stanton's detective system. Again we repeat earnestly and certainly that John Wilkes Booth never was taken to Washington either wounded or dead, and that he was alive in July of this year.—*La Croix Democrat.*

The English papers announce that a gift of one hundred thousand dollars has been promised by a lady to Mr. Spurgeon, to found an orphanage in connection with his tabernacle; and rumor adds that the lady is the Duchess of Sutherland. Mr. Spurgeon has several other benevolent operations in hand, and is likely to become as noted for practical philanthropy as for vigorous preaching.

The Jews are the only religious order in Great Britain who entirely provide for their own poor without casting them upon public charity. This is the more noteworthy from the fact that many poor Jews are shipped there from the continent to get them out of the way.

A Project is on foot for supplying New York city with gas manufactured at the coal mines in Pennsylvania. It is proposed to convey it through iron pipes, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, to the city. It is asserted that it can be furnished at a much cheaper rate than is now paid.

A new dodge was lately attempted on a countryman in Philadelphia. He was asked to give two "fives" for a ten, which he did, rolling up the ten with the rest of his money and putting it in his pocket. He afterwards discovered that a fine black silk thread was fastened to the ten and hung out of his pocket, by the means of which they expected to pull out the whole of his bills, but it didn't work.

MARRIED

On the 27th September, by Rev. J. S. Gilbard, Dr. T. A. EVINS, of Anderson, S. C., to Miss ELIZA EARLE HOLCOMBE, of Pickens C. H., S. C.

On the 25th October, by A. E. Smith, Esq., Mr. JACOB PRICE to Miss D. E. MARTIN, all of Spartanburg.

On the 5th instant, by E. Wall, Esq., Mr. CORNELIUS BUSH to Miss ELIZABETH EUBANKS.

At the residence of the bride's mother, on Thursday 1st November, by Rev. Wm. F. Pearson, Mr. M. D. HADDEEN to Miss MARGARET C. CALDWELL, both of Spartanburg S. C.

COMMERCIAL.

COLUMBIA, Nov 6.—COTTON—22 to 24 gold, 30 to 35 currency.—COIN—\$1.50 to 170 per bushel.—FLOUR—\$12 to 18 per barrel.

Announcements.

The friends of JAMES M. CLARK respectfully announce him as a Candidate for ORDINARY for Spartanburg District, at the ensuing election.

The friends of H. G. GAFFNEY, respectfully announce him as a Candidate for ORDINARY for Spartanburg District, at the ensuing election.

The friends of Dr. R. M. SMITH respectfully announce him as a Candidate for ORDINARY for Spartanburg District, at the ensuing election.

The friends of Dr. BENJAMIN WOFFORD respectfully announce him as a Candidate for ORDINARY for Spartanburg District, at the ensuing election.

The friends of Captain F. M. TRIMMER respectfully announce him as a Candidate for ORDINARY for Spartanburg District, at the ensuing election.

Notice.

THOSE indebted for FEES or TAXED COSTS, to the law firms of TUCKER & FARROW, YOUNG & FARROW, and FARROW & WHITNER, are requested to make payment to the undersigned.

JAS. FARROW,
Nov 8 41

Take Notice.

A HORSE and WAGON belonging to a man styling himself ROBERTS, of McDowell County, N. C., having fallen into the hands of the subscriber, by being left unaccompanied by the owner who was a notorious cotton speculator, through the agency of negroes can be obtained by said Roberts or Attorney upon application to

S. C. MEANS,
Nov 8 41

NOTICE.

R. P. Rogers

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has resumed his SHOE and BOOT-MAKING business at the old stand. All kinds of work done with neatness. Prices reasonable. Cedar Springs, Nov 5, 1866. —413m

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

WE will sell to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of NOVEMBER instant, at GOWANSVILLE, S. C., the personal property of REUBEN BOWDEN, dead, consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture
Horses, Oxen,

COWS, HOGS, CORN, PEAS,
FODDER, SHUCKS, WHEAT, COTTON,

(about 6 bales) Cotton Seed, One Cotton Gin, Two Wagons, One Carriage, Plantation, Blacksmith and Carpenter's Tools, together with many articles not mentioned.

TERMS—12 month's credit, &c., &c.
NANCY BOWDEN, &c., Admrs.
R. L. BOWDEN,
Gowansville, S. C., Nov. 5, 1866.
Nov. 8—40—3